clock, and resumed the business of this case. Afhearing the foll wing testimony on the part of he British government, the Court did not think the vidence sufficient to hold the prisoner, William sider, and his Houng Judge Edmonds delivered his

spinion to that effect. Mr. Edwards, counsel for the leithin governmen, ande an application to postpone to case, as he had some further oridence to offer, not the Court dechand granting his request.

The first witness sowen was James B. Taylor, who, being doly aworn, says he is Corporal (second class) of the Koyal Sappers and Miners in the British ray; I know the party here prosent to be William Salder; I have knews him between three and four cars; he is a presate in the Royal Sappers and finers; he was a databased at the village of Tranent, a Haddingtoniance about ten miles from Edinburg; have seen him write very often; I am familiar with its handwriting; I know Thomas Campbell and lennis McLaughdin when Calder was a tranent. Lampbell was a taborer and McLaughdin was a civil guidant; it was Culter's duty to pay them, and to etura the pay-list, with their signatures, to the slice, at the end of each fortnight, and quarterly at he end of each fortenight, and quarterly at he end of each fortnight, and quarterly at he end of each fortnight, and quarterly at he end of each fortnight, and quarterly at he end of each fortenight; and quarterly at sent to me by Ca, than Skyring, and was received by me on the first eay of July last; I know the handwriting of Campben and McLaughlin from having cea them write; on the evening of the 8th of July, as sivate of the Suopers, James Duffy, came to my souse at the Ordinance office in Edinburg, and reported to me that he had just disavered that Chuer ind absonded from his station at Tranent, on the 6th (then) instant, and athat his, Duffy's, tox had been fortibly opened, and afteen pounds in bank notes taken out of it, with a quantity of wearing apparet; I then went to Tranent, and I there discovered that he had stolen a theodolite, and a number of instruments, belonging to the Ritials government; I thentile that theodolite last Sunday, in the office of the Second ward police, in the city of New York; and on the covering of the theodolite had been taken out by a flie; private Duff

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 23d day of Angust, 1853.

James Leonard, Captain of Second ward police in the city of New York being sworn, said, that he arrested Calder on the warrant issued by me; I found him on board the vessel from Glasgow; as we approached the vessel Taylor identified Calder as leaning over the side of the vessel; on getting on board we could not find him for haif an hour; the steamer took off the pas-engers, but I remained on board the vessel, and searched her again, and finally found him in the forecastle, under one of the lower berths, and behind two or three of the sailors' trunks, so placed as to hide him; he gave as a reason for hiding, that he supposed as long as he was on the water the he supposed as long as he was on the water the British authorities could arrest him for desertion, but as soon as he put his foot on shore he supposed he would be a free man; he raid he saw Taylor, and soncealed himself to prevent being arrested, and he had also changed his apparel for the same purpose. Subscribed and sworn before me, the 23d August.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 23d August.
After hearing this evidence, his Honor Judge Ed-monds, delivered the following

To the President of the United States:

To the President of the United States:

I, John W. Edmonds, presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, certify and report, that pursuant to the annexed mandate under the scal of the United States, and bearing date on the 12th day of August, 1853, application baving been made to me, therefor, by Charles Edwards, Esq., of counsel, and for and in behalf of her Britannie Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments, for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders," approved August 12, 1848, I issued my warraot for the apprehension of the above usmed William Calder, charged before me with having committed the crune of forgery within the jurisdiction of the kingdom of Great Britain, and having sought an asylum within the territories of the United States, to wit, in the city and State of New York.

And I do further repost, that on the 20th day of

United States, to wit, in the city and State of New York.

And I do further repost, that on the 20th day of August William Calder was brought before me on each warrant, and it was then and there distinctly stated to him what the charges were which had been preferred against him, and it also being stated in his presence that it was only on the ground of the forgery charged that his extradition was demanded, whereupon he dealed himself to be guilty of the said charges, or any of them, and being then and there told by me that he might appear by counsel before me, if he so desired, and defend himself. I adjourned the further hearing of the said matter to a further day, and so, by divers adjournments, until this day the twenty-third day of August. And I do further certify and report that, on this the said twenty-third day of August, the said William Calder was again brought before me, the above named Charles Edwards appearing in behalf at the British government, and I then and there, in the presence of the several parties, proceeded to hear and consider the evidence of the criminality of the said William Calder as to the said charge of forgery, which evidence consisted of the petition of Thomas Toderich, precurator fiscal of the court for the public interest unto the honorable the Sheriff of the county of Huddington, and his substitute, and the depositions of James S. Taylor, of Dennis McLaughlan, of James Campble and of James Duffy, taken before John Lerne, sheriff substitute of the sounty of Huddington, with the pay lists and woucher Chereto annexed, which said pay lists and woucher Chereto annexed, which said pay lists, vouchers and alepositions, are hereto annexed and marked by and certified under my signature, and consisted also of the parel evidence green before me by James S. Taylor and James Lenerd, which was by me reduced to writing and signed by them, and is also hereto an nexed; and I do further certify and report, that in my opinion, the evidence of the crime of forgery abering sufficiently established, Nork.

And I do further repost, that on the 20th day of

captify that the following are the reasons for my opinion:

The evidence of said Calders' criminality consists fart, in the fact, that he was so circumstanced that he might have committed the offence. 2d. That he field from Great Britain. 3d. That he concealed himself on board the ship when sought to be arrested on my warrant; and 4th, the opinion of the complainant and pursuer Taylor, that the signatures charged to be forgeties are in the proper handwriting of said Calder.

As to the first consideration, it appears that the witnesses Duffy and Taylor, were situated in like manner that they might have committed the offence as well as Calder, and the evidence was no stronger against him them it was against thom. Ag to the

second consideration, it appears that he had freed to confidence of his superior officers for some alloged miscondust, and had been degraded from his separate command, and had, therefore, determined to desert his position as a private only carolled in the corps of the Royal Suppers and Miners; and as to the third consideration, it appears that he had an erreneous impression that so leag as he was on the water he could be arrested for desertion, and carried back to Great Britain, and that it could not be until he had actually touched his foct on the American soil that he would be free; and that seeing Corporal Taylor, under whose command he had served, approach the ship with the officers charged with the execution of my warrant, while said vessel was approaching the port of New York, and before ahe had reached the dock, he had conceated himself to avoid arrest and detention from his desertion.

And as to the fourth consideration, it appeared that the forging night as well have been committed by the said witness Duffy, or Taylor, as by the acoused Calder. The only evidence was, as I have said, that of the witness Taylor, from his knowledge of Calder's handwriting, and a comparison of handwriting made by him. Buch evidence by one witness alone, even from a witness beyond all suspicten, would not of itself be sufficient to justify the commitment of the accused for trial, much less when coming from one who, under the circumstances, might himself have committed the offence.

But there was another consideration which does not so much appear, from the annexed papers, but which appeared before me, and materially influenced my opinion, and that was the manner in which the witness Taylor gave his testimony from time to time to meet objections which I suggested, and supplied by positive averments defects which he thus discovered had arisen from his previous statements. Under such circumstances, I should have felt myself called upon to charge a jury that it would not be safe to rely upon his testimony; and I did not feel my

(Signed) J. W. EDMONDS, [L. S.]

SUPPLEMENTARY OPINION.

To the President of the United States:

I beg leave further to report, that after my opinion of the 23d of August was promulgated in this matter to the several parties interested therein, application was made to me, on the affidavit of Anthony Burclay and James S. Taylor, hereto annexed, by Charles Edwards, Esq., before named, appearing in behalf of the British government, for a postponement of my final action in the matter, until evidence could be obtained from Great Britain to supply the defect on which I had expressed my opinion that the accused ought not to be delivered up for extradition.

the accused ought not to be derived a particular.

And after materially considering the said application, I report that I am of opinion that it is not within my power to grant said application, the same resting, if anywhere, in the government of the United States, and therefore I declined to grant said application.

within my power to grant said application, the same resting, if anywhere, in the government of the United States, and therefore I declined to grant said application.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 29th day of August, 1853.

(Signed) J. W. EDMONDS, [L. s.]

Aug. 29.—Application for a Mandamiss against the Comptroller—Ex. Rel. W. B. Reynolds vs. A. C. Flagg, the Comptroller.—This was an application made by Mr. Willard, on the part of Mr. Reynolds, contractor, to the corporation for a mandamis for the Comptroller to show cause why he should not pay to the complainant the sum of \$11,051, due to him by the corporation for services done in removing offal from the city. Messrs. Hunt, Dillon and Whiting appeared as counsel for the Comptroller, and Mr. Willard for the complainant.

The counsel for the plaintiff opened the case for Mr. Reynolds. He argued at great length, that as there was no specific remedy for that individual they were obliged to apply for a mandamus; and, accordingly, he asked the Court on that ground to grant them a mandamus.

R. O. Dillon, the Corporation Attorney, then addressed the Court on the part of the defendant, and agreed that the present case was not one for a mandamus, as there was a specific remedy for the plaintiff, who could bring a suit, if he pleased, against the Corporation, for compensation rendered for his services as a contractor removing dead animals and other offal from the city. The Comptroller's reasons for not paying the complainant's bill was that the offal was not legal or valid, and consequently he had no right to pay him the bill.

His Honor, Judge Edmonds, then informed the parties that a mandamus was not granted where there was a specific remedy, and in this case there was one. He thought that a remark made by the council for the defendant, who said that "it would be much better for the plaintiff to sue the Corporation than apply for a mandamus," was a very good one. The writ of the landamus was an extraordinary prerogative, first brought

Another Slave Cose in Cincinnati.

Another Slave Cose is Circimnati.

HABRAS CORPUS BEFORE JUDGE PLINN.

[From the Cincinnati Garette, Aug. 27.]

The steamer Tropic landed at the wharf on Thursday evening about 4 o'clock, having on board three slaves, Edward, Hanrah and Susan, who had been purchased in the up country, and were being taken to the South. The matter becoming known, a habeas corpus was applied for upon the affidavit of Wm. Troy, a colored man, and they were brought before Judge Flinn vesterday afternoop.

a colored man, and they were brought before Judge Flinn yesterday afternoon.

Upon being brought before the Judge, the woman Hannah expressed a wish to be allowed to return to her master on the beat. The Judge immediately remanded her to the custody of the claimants without investigation. Judge Flinn asked Hannah if she had the charge of the child Susan, to which she answered that she had. Whereupon the Judge also ordered her back into the custody of the claimants without examination. Mr. Joliffe protested against remanding the child back without examining the case. The Court said they would take the responsibility, and the two slaves Hannah and Susan, were taken out of court and conveyed over to Covington. Susan was a little girl of some four or five years of age, and as appeared from the testimony was of no relation to the woman.

The examination in regard to Edward was then

appeared from the testimony was of no relation to the woman.

The examination in regard to Edward was then taken up.

Mr. French, the captain of the boat, Mr. Eno, the clerk, Mr. Lipsey, who had the slaves in charge, and several others, were examined. From their testimony it appeared that Edward, with the woman and child, were bought by a Mr. Doty and Mr. Ambrose, in Virginia, and taken on board the Tropic, to be conveyed to the plantations of the purchasers, in Mississippi. Edward was put on the boat at Catletsburg, in manacles, and so continued until they arrived in this city. They were in the immediate care of Mr. Lipsey, the agent of the purchasers, who had been employed to take them down the river. They had intended to land the negues in Covington, but were prevented from doing so on account of the lowness of the water. They therefore laid up the boat at the Ohio shore. The boat way. Shortly after the boat landed, Lipsey took the three slaves on to the Ohio shore, and took them from above Sycamore street, on the landing down to the ferryboat, and took them over into Covington, where they were kept during the night.

They were brought back in the same manner yesterday morting, and replaced on the steamboat. In doing so, it appeared that the slaves were in this city on the Ohio shore, and at a considerable distance from the margin of the river. They were all this time under the immediate charge of Lipsey, the agent of the owners, Doty and Ambrose.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Joliffe asked the court to adjourn the case to this morning, ladge Key, who appeared for the claimants of the slaves, resisted the adjournment. Mr. Joliffe insisted upon his right to have further time for preparation, the said it was not a case for his client of punishment in the petitentiary for one or two, or even ten years, but a question of liberty or slavery for life.

After considerable discussion, Judge Flinn decided that the trial should proceed. Lights were accordingly procured, and at seven o'clock Mr. Joliffe co

court to continue the case, on account of his indisposition.

Judge Keys, the counsel for the agent, objected.

Judge Film then refused to continue the case till nine o'clock in the morning. He said he was disgusted with the course counsel had pursued in the case; he feit as though he had been imposed on, and was unwilling to be trifled with longer.

Judge keys then said the Ohio river was an highway for all the States bordering on it, over which all had concurrent jorisdiction for purposes of navigation, and had a right to use the adjacent shores for purposes necessary to that navigation. The landing of these slaves on the Ohio shore was thus necessary, and did not bring them within the acknowledged principle—that a voluntary injuging of slaves to a

dree State, did invest with freedom. He read the decision of Judge Reid, in the Hobbes case, to that

P. Zinn then said that Mr. Joliffe had been obliged by retire in consequence of lines, and had requested him to urge the Court to continue the case, and proceeds to show reasons why a centinustion should be gran. od. Bacisions averes to that of Judge Reid had been rade in this State, and numerous ones in other States. The case was a very important one, involving a myoted question, about which there were adverse decisions.

After considerable conversation between him and Judge Keys, about these decisions and their bearings, Mr. Zinn urged the Court to consider the case.

Mr. Flian—The case will be decided to night; that is determined on. We have not been sitting here four or five hours to determine whether we will decide the case or not. It will be decided, and you may come up to it sideways or square, or any way you please—you must come to it.

Mr. Zinn said he was not going to argue. He had made the request out of courtesy to a professional brother, and should not center on the merits of the case. He deabted the power of the Caurt to deliver the boy into slavery. It ought to go before a United States officer.

Judge Flinn—I de not wish to hear any arguments of that nature. If this Court makes a decision, it will see it carried out.

The counsel having nothing more to say.

Judge Flinn and the said if he commenced it, he should decide before adjourning. What was the case? The boy was taken on board the boat in Virginia, in custody of the agent, and the captain of the beat agrees to take him to Cairo. He further agrees, when he reaches Cincinnati, to land the boy at Covington. Arriving here, he found it impossible so to do, and he lands on the Ohio shore, the boat being about forty feet from the line. By the advice of some passengers, the agent takes the boy on the Ohio shore, takes him to the ferry boat, and carries him to Covington; keeps him there over night; return-him to diny at the appointed hour for starting. Whe again on board the boat, the work leaves were analagous to inquire what the relation between

An order to this cuece was pusced in the case of the sheriff.

A bill of exceptions to the decision in the case of the child, and also in this case, was then flied by the counsel for the slaves.

The court adjourned, and the boy was conducted to the boat by the sheriff.

to the boat by the sheriff.

Another Man Arrestea for Attempting to Marder the Fedler in Gazene County.

It will be recollected that, on Friday, the 18th inst., a brutal attack upon, and robbery of, a pedier took place on the road, some eight miles from Coxsackie. Efforts have since been constantly made to arrest the perpetrator, and we are glad to state that they have succeeded.

On Saturday, a young son of Mr. Buckingham, who keeps the Buckingham House at Coxsackie, was out gunning with another boy, in the woods, some two miles from the village. While there they saw a man hanging some shirts upon the bushes. The strange occupation, and the fact that the murderer was reported in the vicinity, alarmed them, and they ran back to the village, where young Buckingham communicated the fact to his father.

Mr. Buckingham, with commendable alacrity, at once started in pursuit, followed by some citizens. They had not got out of the village, however, ere they met a man coming in, whose Mr. R. from his appearance, thinking the man, at once made after and arrested. When the officers came up Mr. B. surrendered him into their custody. He was shortly after and ered him into their custody. He was shortly after taken to where the pedler was lying, who, the moment he was brought into the room, exclaimed—"That's the man who shot me," and turning over, wept profusely. The pedler is said to be gradually sinking, and little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

recovery.

To Mr. Buckingham great credit is due, and for his promptness and resolution he is entitled to both reward and commendation.

We have heard, since the above, from one who We have heard, since the above, from one was witnessed the arrest, that the prisoner is a man of slight build, about thirty-five years of age. He made no attempt to evade arrest, and acted as though deranged, expressing a willingness to go anywhere the officers chose to take him, and avowed he had plenty of money. On searching him he had not a cent. He of money. On searching him he had not a cent. He gave his name as John Hendrickson, and spoke of fiendrickson now in juil here, stating that he intended to "clear him."

Our informant says we are mistaken in saying he

was identified by the pedler, as the latter was to low to see him, and he was taken at once to Cata kill. We give it, however, as we first heard it.

News from Nassau, N.P.

News from Nassau, N.P.

[From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 26]

The British schooner Dreadnought, Captain McKinny, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau,
N.P. Among her passengers are the widow and
family of Governor Gregory, of the Bahamas, who
died at Nassau on the 30th of July, of an enlargement of the heart, and John B. Burnside, Esq., the
late Governor's Private Secretary.

The only papers we have received are copies of
the Nassau Royal Gazette, and the Nassau Guardian, of the 17th instant.

The only papers we have received are copies of the Nassau Rayal Gazette, and the Nassau Gazette, and the Nassau Gazette, and the Nassau Gazette, and the Nassau Gazette, and the Schooner Ida had not arrived from New York, nor had the schooner Eben Herbert, which had a cargo of ice.

The Nassau Guardian says that the pine apple speculation has been a losing one this season. Many fruit vessels have returned from the United States, to the out islands, and all make the same complaint. Fine apples have been selling at New York as low as \$2.50 per hundred, and there can be now scarcely a probability of an improvement in price, as the American fruit season is so fast approaching. The extreme backwardness of the fruit, and the consequent detriment to its size and flavor, has had the effect of producing this unfortunate result, which was, however, anticipated at the early part of the season.

It is stated that there has been a great failure in the crops at Grand Bahama, which will, in all probability, cause considerable privation to the inhabitants.

One or two vessels had arrived at Elepthera from

One or two vessels had arrived at Eleuthera from

the United States, but the papers do not ment their names.

Died, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 22d inst., Brevet Captain Hachallah Brown, First Lleutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery, of bilious fever, in the 31st year of his age.

The deceased graduated at the Military Academy in 1842, and entered the service as a brevet second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, in which regiment he continued to serve until March, 1845, when he was transferred by promotion to the Third Artillery. He remained on duty upon the Ablantic sea-board for some time after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, and received orders for the field shortly after the administration had determined upon a new life of operations, seginning with Vera Cruz, the control of which was conided to the General-in-Chief. He joined at Tampico, the battery of light artillery, under the command of Colonel Steptoe, (then a subaltern,) and served with it until the evacuation of the country by the army. Puring the siege of Vera Cruz, he was detached with a body of troops, under General Harney, and participated in the affair of Medelin, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in which he received the brevet of captain. He was, also, distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo; and in the valley of Mexico, while attached with his company to General Quitman's division, served in the battle of Chepultepec and the attack upon the Garita of Bolen.

Son after he returned from Mexico, he was appointed the Adjutant of his regiment, in which capacity he served until 1851, when, after a brief sojourn in Boston harbor, he was ordered to dute with his regiment, in which capacity he served until 1851, when, after a brief sojourn in Boston harbor, he was ordered to dute with his period of service with it, was stricken down by the stern hand of death, in the prime of life and in the vigor of manhood. In the expressive words of Heily Writ, which he desired night be his epitaph ...

An Excettent School Maserka.—One Moses A.

An Exektlent School Mastra.—One Moses A. Cartland, a pedagogue in New Hampshire, made a speech at the Wolfboro' Free Soil Convention, in which he said—"He had hung a copy of the Fugitive Slave law in his school room, and taught his boys to curse it every time they went out." The science of swearing is quite a rovelty to be taught in a New England school, although we believe it was preferred, to a limited extent, by the celebrated Mt. Squeece of Dothoboys Hall, in Yorkehire.

The Presence Ground at Twenty-Sarch Greet,

MORE OF THE WILD SPORTS OF NEW YORK.

Gentlemen food of sport will be happy to learn
that there is no need of going out of town to enjoy
their elegant entertainments. The public streets of
this great city offer all that can be desirable to the
amateurs in this line. Twenty-sixth street may be
regularly used for such purposes hereafter. The
part of that highway between Seventh and Eighth
avenues has been converted into a pasture ground
already. There may be seen every evening, after six
o'clock, a number of horses, free as their unsheed relations of the prairies, gambolling and kicking in all
directions, rolling about, running to and fre, galloping, trotting, or packag, just as they have a mind to,
to the utmost delight of the male population in the
vicinity. They do not confine their exercises to the
sidewalk just as well? It is not surprising, then, to
see ladies or children (and there is no inconsiderable number of the latter in that quarter) a most
frightened to death, screaming, running from one
side of the street to the other, and often the horses
following them, to their utmost terror, until they find
a hiding place. But why uck keep out of the
way? People ought to know that they expose themselves to be kicked or knocked down by passing over
a pasture ground. Let the children stay justice the
houses, and they are safe. Where are the police?
Yours, very truly, Hipporaniass.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monpay, Aug 29-6 P. M. There was not so much activity at the stock beard this morning, and prices were not sustained. Most of the transactions were on time, and operators for a rise have more credit than cash. At the first board to day, Morris Canal declined % per cont. Nicatagua %, Cumberhad Coal %, Crystal Palsco 4, New York Central Railroad %. Eric Railroad I, Hariem Railroad M, Reading Railroad M. All the mining stocks were firm at Saturday's quotations and in good demand. In State stocks, railroad bonds and and is good domand. In State stocks, raitread bonds and bank stocks there is nothing of consequence doing. The fancies are about the only securities now operated in at the board, and the amount of cash business in that class of stocks is very triding. Hariem was a little more active than usual to day. There appears to be a strong bear feeling in the street in regard to this stock, and it would not surprise us much if lower prices were would not surprise us much if lower prices were realized. Bad management in its financial affairs is the principal cause of the absence of confidence. The loss of its city travel has undeubtedly been partially the cause of the decline, and it looks very much as though its less would be permanent. It has been drawn away by rival lines, who will, without deabt, retain it. There were no sales to day of Phoenix cost stock. It was offered at sixteen, and no buyers at that. We were in error in stating that only two of the present board of directors were, previous to the last organization, members of the direction. This is much more to the dismembers of the direction. This is much more to the dis-eredit of the whole concern. The public notice gives was intended to convey an idea that the present board, having but recently assumed the management of the affairs of the company, could not have knewn of the frauds going on until a thorough examination was made. Had the board been composed entirely of new men, and had they taken office all on the same day, and that day of recent date, this preclamation might have been per-fectly correct; but such is not the fact. It is true the company have a new president, but mest of the precent board of directors have been in the direction a long time, and it was their duty to have been thoroughly acquainted and it was their duty to have been thoroughly acquainted with the company's affairs. Mr. Waters and Mr. Penis are not the only directors to blame for this neglect of the interests of the stockholders of the Phomix Coal Company. Mr. Mitchell was a director for some time previous to his election to the Presidency. Mr. McCroady has, we believe, been a director for some time. These gentlemen, however, are ne more to blame than dozens of others in Wall street. There is hardly a director of an incorporated lostitution in this city who knows anything more about the affairs of the company with which he is connected than any outsider. They do not take the trouble to examine or inquire, and the poor stockholders, who imagine they have elected men who will carefully guard their interests, are simply deluded and frequently defrauded. There should be a complete change made in the system now practised in making up the board of directors of an incorporated company. Mos should be selected for their practical ability. Men should be selected who will attend to the duties they are elected to perform—men who will not, by their neglect, suffer those who have placed an important trust in their basis to be defrauded. It is full time something was done to ensure better management of our incorporated institutions, and protect the walks amount dishonest agents and expenses. ou ployes.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to day amounted to \$139,364 55; payments, \$100,825 44—balarce, 19,124,258 10.
There were no saids at the Mining board to day. Wa

quote for Ulater Lead 1% bid, 2% asked; Potomac, 1% bid, 2 asked; North Carolina, 7 bid, 8 asked; Fulton, 1% asked; Mineral, 1% bid, 2 asked; Polly Hide, 4 bid, 6 asked; Phonix Gold, 1 bld, 1% asked; McCullock, 11 bld, 11% asked; Conrad Hill, 1% bid, 2 asked; Northwestern, 23 a-ked; Middletown Load, 15 asked; Great Northern

The buying and selling prices for land warrants are as

Norwich Aurora, has decided in the case of the Eastern Bank that its notes cannot be offset in payment for debts due the bank. This decision applies to those who held the rotes at the time of the failure of the bank, as well as to others.

The semi-annual interest on the Corington and Lexing-

ton Railroad, guaranteed by Covington city; on the Covington and Lexington Railroad bonds; on the Cleveland, ington and Lexington Railroad bonds; on the Cleveland, Columbus and Clucinnati Railroad income bonds; on the Pelaware County bends issued to that read, and on the Miami, Hamilton, Howard and Indiana counties bonds—issued to the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad—all due ou the 1st of September—will be paid on that day, at the hanking bouse of Winelow, Lanier & Co., in this city.

During the week ending the 20th inst., there were tra sported over the Mount Savage Railsond 4,818 tons of Sumberland coal-total for the season, 156,111 tous, of which 101,573 tons were taken to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 54,528 to the Canal. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Rallroad, for the week ending the 20th inst., transported 5,543 tens—botal for the season, 130,255 tons, of which 88,798 tons were taken to the mitimore and Ohio road, and 42,429 tons to the Canal.

The receipts of the Virginia Central Railroad, for the menth of July, were as follows -- From freight, \$13,521 9; passengers and express, \$11,786 33. Total, \$24,800 32. One of the most important inventions of the day is a machine for the bending of timber for ships and other uses, and it will produce as great a revolution in the moulding of wood for the innumerable purposes for which it is used, as Woodworth's planing machine has in its operations. This machine was invented by Mr. Thomas Hianchard, and a company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the rights for the United States, and for conducting, on an extensive scale, the business of sending ship timber and timber for any use, in any required shape. It is the intention of the company to erect extensive works, adapted to the full development of this important invention. Professor Mapes, in speaking of the scientific operation of the timber banding machine, as adapted to the building of vessels and the manufacture

the scientific operation of the timber bending machine, as adapted to the building of vessels and the manufacture of household furniture, says:—

By the plan of Mr. Hanchard straight timber can be bent to all the required forms, and this, too, without abraiding the capiliary tubes of the wood; for instead of pursuing the old method of stretching the outer fibres and compressing those of the inside or shorter line, he confines the outside of each stick to its original length by end pressure, forcing the fibres into a new figure without rupture, and retaining all the original strength of the wood; for can thuse bent timbers be again, straightened or rendered liable to assume, in the slightest degree, their former shaps.

The bending is performed while the vegetable albument is reflened, and thus much of it must exude, improving the leating properties of the wood.

Timber bent by this process is doubtless much stronger than that now used, which often owes its penultarity of snape to discused growths, and is therefore less dependable when strained in the circuiton of its curves. The cost of ship timber will be materially lessened, while that required for smaller vessels will be cheaper than every before known.

For cabinet use this invention will prove no less valuable, and of any form, without losing the great strength; the entire back of a chair may be made of one piece and of any form, without losing the great strength always consequent upon the use of parallel fibres instead of angular cuts or curves, within which the end of the grain of the wood is exhibited. Indeed, two or three joints may take the place of eight or ten, and reduce the liability to break.

The following certificates from sminent ship builders will show how this invention is extremed by them—

The following certificates from entinent with builders will show how this invention is exteemed by them — New Yors, August 9, 1865.

Sir.—I have cargiully examined some specimens of bent timber, produced by Mr. Themas Bianchard's process of bending wood by end pressure, and have also witnessed the operations of the machine is bending white cak timbers, eight inches equare, on a siz foot stroke, without breaking the outside fibres.

I recommend this process of benefing timber for consting vessels, barges, caust bents, and supil boats, &c. In

my opinion, the vessels of this class could be made stronger, while using less timber, on the timbers could be used in one piece from keel to top. This process are all a be used in house building, furniture, and many other purposes where crocked timber is required.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL SNEDEM.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL SNEDEW.

New York, August 9, 1955.

Bir:--I have examined with much interest some specimens of ship duber, eight inches square, as well as usury others of examiner size, bent by Mr. Binnchard's new mode of end pressure, and am happy to add my testimour to the great mefulness in the building of beats, barges, and coasting vessels, 45.

It must also prove to be of great value to manufacturers of fursiture of all kinds, where circular forms or curves are desirable.

DANIEL D. WESTERVEU.

The Ship Timber Rending Company has been organized with a capital of \$600,000, divided into shares of \$5 each.

with a capital of \$600,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The following gentlemen occupose the board of trustee:—
J. W. Griffiths, Esq.; Gen. Wm. Norris; C. S. Martin, Fsq.; James H. Cooke, Esq.; John W. Allen, Esq. President, J. W. Griffiths; Secretary, E. Benson, Jr.

Mr. Griffiths is building a steamship at Green Point, with timber bent by this machine. The advantages of this levention may be thus briefly aummed up:—When-over, in the formation of household furniture, or in any other fabrics of wood, any part is required to be made of a circular, curred or oval form, this machine will pro-duce the desired form from the straight stick of timberno matter what may be the size of the stick to be usedand accomplish this with great economy in the use of th material, and with like economy in time and expense. Samples of bent wood produced under this levention, including white oak timbers eight inches square, and a variety of forms for household furniture, may be examined at the office of the company, No. 37 Tricity Baild logs, Broadway, where books are now open for subscrip.

tions to the capital stock.

The appeared statement exhibits the condition of the leading departments of the banks in this city, on the 6th,

The appeared statement exhibits the condition of the leading departments of the banks in this city, on the 6th, 20th, and 27th of August:

New York City Banks.

Loans and Discounts. Asg. 5. Aug. 20. Aug. 27. American Exchange. 56,024,245,559,452,85,612,744.

Albotto. 140,034 219,673.

American Exchange. 56,024,036,022,74,149,485.

Commerce 9,073,087 7,902,335,7716,405.

Commerce 9,073,087 7,902,335,7716,405.

Commerce 9,073,087 7,902,335,7716,405.

Commerce 1,802,767 1,300,744 1,500,402.

New York 3,203,806 2,906,406,296,172.

New York 4,603,922 4,512,167 4,464,632.

Ina Union 178,327 290,470 290,412.

Ina Union 178,327 290,470 290,412.

Ina Union 178,327 290,470 290,912.

Ina Union 179,422 21,513,754 1,300,744.

Ina Union 170,7422 21,513,754 1,300,744.

Ina Union 170,7422 21,513,754 1,325,157.

Barchers' & Diovers' 1,707,422 1,513,753 1,536,153,4129.

Coeurst. 239,888 341,359 344,038.

Charlenter 1,719,914 1,733,108 717,214.

Chemical 1,719,12 1,440,250 1,334,120.

Citizans' 810,616 723,774 2,177,680 2,344.03.

City 1,704,777,774 2,177,680 2,200,401.

Continental 2,35,779 2,177,680 2,200,401.

Continental 2,35,779 2,177,680 2,200,401.

Continental 324,774 324,410 1,335,124.

East River 590,290 746,444 735,127.

Funjire City 324,704 324,410 1,335,734.

Funjire City 324,704 324,410 3,410,341,340.

Funjire City 324,704 324,410 3,410,341,340.

Funjire City 324,704 324,410 3,410,341,340.

Funjire Sunjire 20th and \$7th of August: -644, 282
1,128, 991
551, 239
91, 443
562, 943
2, 064, 906
4, 017, 968
7, 52, 961
1, 069, 924
4, 010, 317
1, 074, 715
5, 64, 943
1, 350, 885
3, 749, 992
2, 925, 710
8, 526, 574
1, 529, 363
8, 368
1, 291, 937
558, 360
1, 291, 593
1, 421, 593 295,616 676,537 865,539 1,120 622 727 312 544 917

Total...........\$07,897,617 \$93,866,807 \$92,380,968 \$5,646,292 130 106 2,259,536 2,830,350 614,017 2,438,044 1,283,312 3,370,838 97,276 1,617,430 1 617 420 1 083 660 1 083 660 1 084 445 1 092 225 154 184 470 999 1 111 309 1 113 488 1 409 748 429 430 456 362 2 20 658 849 963 451 764 507 674 508 512 423 982 421 082 100 840 357 965 1,043 700 2,047 705 604 415 | Market | 644,505 |
Market	5,004,967
Mechanice' Association	922,665
Mechanice' & Traders'	47,573
Meroantie	982,900
Merodinavis	682,900
Merodinavis	1,275,755
Metropolitan	1,44,740
National	942,161
Nascat	684,894
North River	1,077,861
Dry Dook	101,977
Rodange	128,091
Profice	645,388
Prepile's	500,688
Phenix	1,562,116
Seventh Ward	668,556
Shoe and Leather	266,645
St Nicholas	202,118
Sullet	104,214
Tradessten's	831,648
Union	2,156,177
Colon	177
Colon	178
Colon	104,214
Colon	1,245
Colon	178
Colon	1,245
Colon	2,156
Colon	1,245
Colon	2,156
Colon	1,245
Colon	2,156
Colon	1,245
Colon	2,156
Colon	1,245
Colo 868 826 470 783 773,485 2,980,655 1,141,183 1,446,988 744,000 610,263 910,585 899,267 109,440 82,144 807,686 117,225 2,165 177 Union	

Total \$58,410,758 \$57,817,668 7,431,808 351 560 220,036 321,108 90,002

Total \$58

Circulation.
American Exchange
Atlantic
American
Commerce
Commonwealth
North America
State of New York
The Union
The Republic
Howery
Bacadway
Butchers and Drovers
Ceatral
Chatham
Chemical
Gitizens
City
Continental
Continent 322,420 160 224 42,784 80 933 141,450 105 152 112,660 198 580 196,390 94 786 157,987 128,529 200,917 190,329 90,938 158 038 156,821 123,723 6,856 92,428 254,748 417,706 Henceret
Living
Island City
Knicker bocker
Leather Manufacturers
Manhattan
Marine
Market
Michanice
Mechanice 23,348 94,149 240,195 398,155 93,474 110,200 349,465 290,163 100,162 125,864 310,453 186,004 87,091 172,486 88,327 311,068 142,451 92,411 \$9,053 110 400 Mech. Association... Mech's & Traders'... 130,660 Metropolitan..... 88,650 181,130 87,208 505,564 189,638 114,195 52,222 106,358 146,517 31,335 122,657 69,936 85,416 254,218 357,032 North River..... 22 968 106,782 156,505 517,919 272,398 192,461 68,311 88,275 267,790 368,487 thee and Leather 'nffolk Union Total \$8,510,468 99,424,786 American Erobange ...
American Erobange ...
Atlantic ...
America.
Commerce.
Commoweeith.
New York.
New York
Late of New York
The Union.
The Republic. 727.750 \$70,703 925 914 72,990 377,116 157 880 18 960 92,405 216,750 99,070 103,980 97,447 16,638 204,154 30,676 165,475 148,928

Rroadway Butchers' & Drovers'...

Alpeole.	Aug. 6.	419. 90.	44 1.
Fart Biver	32 TEO	38,675	88 88E
Keeptre City	15,452	19,767	22 000
Fulton	100 214	185 894	176 888
Greenwich	20 554	28 666	88,148
Grosers'	34 B40	57.610	62 089
Hanover	67,943	28,004	120,588
rving	28 140	30 258	37 14 20,000
stand City		29,106	20,000
Knieher booker	41.601	23 337	27.00F
esther Manufacturers'	144 nor	160 016	17T.790
Machattan	463 418	475,582	GAY AND
Marine	47,122	77.550	72 830
Market	61 639	55 015	69 TOE
Mechanics'	670.273	763 464	781.455
Mech. Amociation	74.768	104 352	67.606
Mech's and Traders'	48 467	54 646	56,185
Mercantie	144 700	204.367	198 216
hierekanta'	1 208 074	1,128 861	1,113,607
Merchante Lichance	161 468	162 303	174 688
Metropolitan	190.640	377 081	358 114
National	137.737	124,634	81,790
Nec-6 II	56 840	47,066	72.00
North Elver	39 783	70 885	70,460
Dry 1900k	31 032	89,364	39 910
Exchapge	10 037	11,240	12,188
Ocean	67,965	77.102	83,530
Oriental	10,748	17,877	19 920
Paoific	37,4%	33 658	80,000
People's	82,089	32 995	40.116
Phonix	357,046	302 586	369,918
Seventh Ward	90,552	107 504	116,088
Shoq and Leather	27,006	42,161	51,71T
St. Nicholas	32,100	46,9%	38,151
Suffolk	8 900	9,013	10,027
Tradesmen's	70 547	87,148	74 416
Union	311,125	479,615	358 YM

The condition of the leading departments of the banks of this city, at five periods, compares as follows:-

Local Deposit Circulation. Specie.

June 11, 295 520 656 260 678 171 20 034 105 312,174 560

Aug. 6, 97 899,517 58 410 755 9,519,485 9,746,488

Aug. 13, 95,562,277 58 166 712 9 451 945 10,664 518

Aug. 20, 93 896 807 67 317 683 9 424 786 11,102 532

Aug. 27, 92,386 968 97,431,868 9,427,191 11,319,067 The returns for the 27th of August, compared with

those for the 13th, show a decrease in di \$1,479.874, and an increase in deposits of \$114,150; to circulation, \$2,405, and in specie, \$216,495. Since the hanas commenced their weekly returns, there has been a decrease in discounts of \$6,512,064; in departs of \$078,948; in circulation, \$83,274; and an increase in specie of \$1,572,595.

We learn from the Southern Ritinofcan that the

counts and affairs of the Bank of Illinois are about being brought to a close. "Its name," remarks the Misselsess "will probably disappear from our decket at the next term of the court." We understand that on the Sila of April, 1846, when the assignment was made to the assignees, the circulation of bills and certificates amounted to \$497,479 78, since which there have been redee

saything will be left to the stockho'ders. The whole stock paid in, except the State stock, will be lost to the

atockho	lders -a result	which	was not	anticipated a	-
yeers si					
		rele St	xohang		
1 115		No.	The State of the S	August 20, 1	-
\$500 (Ohio 6's, '75	118		C'd CI Co. beo	
	ndiana 256's	65		k Coal Co.	182
	Iud lat Mig Be	105	60	do	18%
	Hud 24 M Be, 68	90%	150	40	18,4
	People's Bk	106	100	dob60	10
10 Au	or Exch Bank	120		r Ok Cl Co, sã	
	nover Back	94 16		stal Palace	108
	ra Exch Bank.	100	110 N	Cea RR, sB	115%
	eris Canal. 100	16%		RR b30	14
	do b3	16%	60	do8	TAN
	nton Coes	28%	250	dob69	TAN
	de b00		100	do	75%
	Cul'k Gold M'e	1114	10	40 810	18%
	Jersey Zine c	11%	12	do	13%
	atgomery Zinc r & Keyport	36	50	dob10	74 M
	r & K't J't Co		100	doe	
	Tran Cos3	28		tem RR stm	567
250	do	2636	100	do	14
50	dob3	2614	650	do	66%
800	do bla	261		dob60	01
200	do b10	2614	100	do8	- 564
200	de 460	26	200	dostem	56%
650	de	26	100	do b45	
100	do b3	26 %	50	do0	
150 -	do b60		200 Rea	ding RR 83	85
100	dobiā	2636	300	dob8	86
200	do b2	26%		River RR, e3	06%
	an Coal Co	111	25	do	OST
	mb Coal Co, e3		150	do b3	
160	do83	43%		dobil0	00
100	dob3		60	do 630	
300	do60			WANHER.	106
160	do 120	43	35 CL,	Col & Cin RR .	136

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADES REPORT.

MONDAY, August 29—6 P. M.

ASUR.—About 45 barrels changed hands, at 95 25 for
pearls and 34 37 % for pots, per 190 bs.

BENADETHER.—Flour displayed an improving tener.
The operations comprised 13,000 barrels; sour at 44 68 %
at 4 87 %; superime No. 2 at 34 87 % a 35 66 %; mixed
to fancy Western at 35 18 % a 55 37 %; ordinary to
shoice State, at 80 25 a 56 43 %; and other grades at
proportionate figures. Superime Canadian was held at
56 62 %; and in demand at 55 50 per barrel; Southers
varied little; about 900 bbls, were taxen at 55 67 % a 25
62%, for mixed to good; 55 62 % a 55 31 % for favoring
and 55 81% a 55 87 % for fancy, per bbl. Rye flour and
corn meal continued as last represented. Wheat mysed
to the extent of 32,500 busbels, chiefly Canadian white,
in bond, at 51 25 and Genesee do, at 51 32 a 51 34 %.
Rye and oats were unchanged. Corn tended upwards
the sales reached 41,000 busbels, at 75. % a 75c. for unsound, 78c. a 74c. for mixed and white Southern, 74c. a
75c. for mixed and yellow Western, and 75c. a 75 % of for
yellow Southern.

Cotten — A parcel of 2,500 bbs. old realized 25c., cana,
per ib.

Corron.—The sales, to day, amount to about 600 bales,

per lb.
Corron.—The sales, to day, amount to about 600 balon, at the assexed quotations:—
muct irrespond champicanes.
Orlons Other

At \$1790.

Har —There have been \$50 bales river sold at \$250. a.

Te. per 100 ba.

IRON.—A limited business was transacted in Scotch pig, at \$74 a \$25, six months, per ton. More would have been done but for the high claims of owners.

Larme —There were free sales making of Pastern, at \$157 kg. per thousand.

Larme, Rockhand was pretty active at \$50. for common and \$1 for lump, per barrel.

Motasum —Sales were reported of 130 bbls New Organia, at 20c; 150 do, retailed, at 21c., and 75 hbds.

Porto Blee, at 190. per gallon.

Naval Stoots.—Nothing new occurred in rosin, tar, or once turpentine. Spirite turpentine retailed at \$4 a.

\$50. per gallon.

Outs —Crude whale and sperm were unaftered. The operations in other kinds include 800 gallons clive, at \$1.25 a.\$1.20, and 5,000 gallons lineared, at 67 a.68c, per gallon. 142 Poc. Har —There have been 400 bales river sold at 6236e. m

Tallow... Some 5,000 lab. Print of the Sent sper b. Sales of 24 hhds. Kentucky were alone reported, at 65,0 a 95,0, per lb. Wanters, - There were 1,200 bbds. Western and Prison beoght, at 25 50 a 250, per gallon.